

## THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

## SENATE.

Mr. Simmons of R. I., presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels without compensation, the loyal men to be compensated.

Mr. Wilcox offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire what reduction may be made in the expenses of the Army. Adopted.

Mr. King presented a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether any aid has been rendered by the War Department to enable soldiers to transmit home any pay, and what additional facilities may be afforded. Adopted.

Mr. Powell presented the resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky, asking Congress to afford relief to the distressed people of Ireland. Referred.

Mr. Harris presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce relating to mail steamers from San Francisco to China. Referred.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing a committee from the two Houses, with power to retire any improper officer of the Army and Navy. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill introduced a joint resolution confiscating rebel property.

Mr. Harris presented a bill establishing a new military and mail route to Baltimore; referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill to increase the number of Cadets at West Point; referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Smith announced the death of Edward Dickinson Baker, paying a brief tribute to his memory and worth, and offered the usual resolution. Mr. McDougal, Browning and others followed. Agreed to.

## HOUSE.

Mr. McKnight of Penn. from the Com. on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution which was adopted, that all resolutions pertaining to a recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia be referred to that Committee.

Fifteen thousand copies of the Treasurer's report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bingham of Ohio introduced a bill for the forfeiture of the property of rebels; also a joint resolution directing the Provost Court of Alexandria to keep the property of rebels until further action by Congress; referred to the Judiciary Com.

A resolution was passed instructing the Com. on public lands to report what railroad companies have received donations of lands on condition of transporting troops and munitions of war free, and whether the government has the unqualified right of such transportation.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois offered a resolution instructing a committee to report a bill establishing diplomatic relations between Hayti and the United States.

Mr. Vallandigham said—We want no nigger ambassadors here.

A debate arising the resolution was laid over. Mr. Blair of Missouri offered a resolution declaring it just to recognize the eminent and patriotic services of the late General Lyon, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers and brave soldiers under him, who sustained the honor of his flag and achieved a victory at Springfield, Mo., and in order to commemorate the event each regiment shall bear on its colors the word Springfield, in letters of gold; and this resolution be read at the headquarters of the different regiments of the army.

Mr. Blair said he believed the government had taken no notice at all of the death of Gen. Lyon, and hence the propriety of the resolution. He knew him well. One never lived who cared more for his country and less for himself.

Mr. Edwards of New Hampshire moved that the last part of the resolution be stricken out, believing that as we are to have a war of long continuance, we should not be too lavish at the outset establishing precedents, as the neglect to notice similar occurrences hereafter may result in embarrassment.

Mr. Colfax of Indiana opposed the amendment of Mr. Edwards, which was rejected and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Blair of Missouri introduced a bill to more effectually punish treason. Also for the collection of taxes to remunerate loyal citizens for loss of property, and to provide homesteads for the soldiers engaged in suppressing the rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Noell of Missouri offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard and depot at Cape Girardeau.

Mr. Lunsay's resolution was then taken up and considered.

Mr. Stevens said if the resolution is to have a good effect, especially in the West—the sooner it is passed the better. The allegation of Gen. Halleck that fugitive slaves' information to the enemy is too bold a pretence to justify him.

The return of fugitives was intended by Gen. McClellan and followed by Kelly and Dix. All these cases are a disgrace to the profession of arms. If such return has been made by the orders of the commanding generals they deserve to have the epaulettes stripped from their shoulders; if by higher authority, then God forgives them, they know not what they do.

Mr. Lovejoy expressed his honest convictions that such orders were issued by commanding generals, without authority from the President. He was satisfied of this fact. While the President didn't remove them as he (Lovejoy) would, didn't believe they had power for any such inhuman or shameful measure.

Mr. Blair said Gen. Halleck had informed him that he had no idea of doing anything contrary to the law of the last Congress, and the policy of the Government. It was gross injustice to Gen. Halleck to state that he ordered the return of fugitive slaves to disloyal masters.

Mr. Blair said Gen. Halleck's simple object was to exclude from the camp such persons as could convey intelligence to the enemy.

Gen. Halleck had stated that slaves came into camp at Cairo to sell fruit, and returning to Kentucky and Southern Missouri fell into the hands of rebels who obtained information of them. He said the officers regarded Halleck's order as most wise and salutary one.

The allusion to the fidelity of these slaves was untrue. The army was misled on the 7th of November by slaves. His own regiment was thus led into an ambush. Let the resolution pass and recruiting in Illinois will cease. The army will stand by the order of Gen. Halleck.

Mr. Lovejoy asked Mr. Fouke of Illinois what was done with the negro that led them into an ambush? Mr. Fouke replied that he sent out a scout who brought him in, and the fact was reported to Gen. McClellan. He didn't know what had become of him. He had no time to look after negroes. If his colleague paid less attention to negroes and more to the interests of the country, we would get along much better. [Much applause.]

Mr. Blair said Halleck intended to use the slaves to the advantage of the Government, and if it would weaken the enemy would take them away from him, but he didn't intend to have them within his lines.

Mr. Julien, of Ind., said the policy of delivering up fugitives was not practised.

Last Friday one found his way into the camp of Col. Brown's Indiana Regiment. That officer refused to surrender him until so ordered by Secretary Cameron.

Mr. Blair inferred differently from what he read in the President's Message.

On motion of Mr. Vallandigham the resolution was laid on the table, 78 against 64.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Baker. Messrs. Shiel, Phelps, Sargent, Dunlap, Colfax, Richardson, Kellogg, and Biddle, severally delivered eulogies, and the usual resolutions were adopted. Adjourned.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## FROM FORT PICKENS.

A private letter received at New York, from on board the steamer Richmond which took part in the fight at Fort Pickens, dated Nov. 23d, states that that vessel commenced bombarding Fort McRae at 10 o'clock on the 22d.

The writer says he had been complimenting the Captain of one of the guns, on the accuracy of his aim, when a shell bounced through our bulwarks and took his head off, and wounded six more men. This shell, on exploding, raised the ship out of the water and made her stagger like a drunken man. Another shell burst six feet below the water line, causing a bad leak, but the steam pumps kept the vessel free.

The firing continued all day and was resumed by the enemy the next morning, when the Richmond moved out of range. The frigate Niagara still kept at them, but being outside of the bar she was not much injured. Fort Pickens had, up to date, lost but one man killed, and seven wounded. Fort McRae is much damaged, but we cannot destroy it with our smooth bore guns, as they are no match for the enemy's rifled cannon. The bombardment was to be renewed the next day, the 24th, with the determination to whip or be whipped.

## FROM THE POTOMAC.

Prof. La Mountain, Assistant of the Army of the Potomac, made an ascension Tuesday afternoon from Cloud's Mills, landing four miles from Washington, in the camp of the 24 Rhode Island regiment. He reports the force at Fairfax Court House very light, and between Fairfax Court House and Vienna there is an increase of strength. One regiment of cavalry having been stationed there since his last reconnaissance, and that all along the rebel line very considerable additions have been made to the ranks of cavalry and infantry. A portion of Gen. Heintzelman's division on Wednesday, went as far as Occoquan, also two brigades from Gen. Sumner's division, went within two miles of Fairfax Court House, picketing to the left on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad beyond Accotink Creek. Neither of the reconnoitering parties met with any opposition, and no signs of the enemy were seen. They returned Wednesday afternoon, having been absent from their encampment since 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

Col. Ingalls of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been North for the purpose of making arrangements for procuring forage for the army of the Potomac, has returned. An order has been issued by the War Department to buy no more oats while the parties holding them demand exorbitant prices.

No indications of further hostilities at Dam No. 5, on the Upper Potomac have been seen. After retrieving their guns under cover of night the enemy withdrew to a safe distance, and sent four harmless iron compliments to our friends. A Union soldier who was shot twice has since died.

A Quartermaster's office will be opened at Hagerstown, Md., to-day under Capt. G. A. Flagg. The object is to supply the troops around Williamsport.

A man named J. T. Monroe has arrived at Frederick from Winchester. He was a private in the rebel army. He says Jackson's forces consisted of four regiments of 700 men each, located 5 miles east of Winchester. The men are mostly residents of the County, and were plentifully supplied and clothed, and contented.

Ashley's Cavalry is in the neighborhood of Martinsburg. There are many Union men at Winchester, but they are afraid to express their sentiments.

## FROM MISSOURI.

Union men from Lafayette County report that 700 rebel recruits left Lexington Tuesday morning to join Price's army. A band of miscreants, 16 in number, from the rebel army, were captured near Dunksburgh on Monday. A son and son-in-law of Capt. Magoffin were also taken. They were the leaders of a foray on our teamsters near Georgetown on Saturday.

A scouting party which left Ottoville ten days ago, is said to have surprised a rebel camp in Saline County, capturing a large number of wagons and taking about 50 prisoners. It is rumored at Ottoville that Price is advancing Southward.

It is reported that a fight occurred on Tuesday near Waverly, Lafayette County, between a body of rebels under the lead of the notorious Joe Shelby, and a detachment of Federal Cavalry. They were fighting again Wednesday morning, but no particulars are given.

Simon Hastings of Fairlee, caught a common red squirrel in a box trap set in his corn barn, which had carried into the chamber above, and sowed away for future use, twenty four bushels full of ears of corn, in all measuring about eight bushels.

## Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, Dec. 12.

The World's Washington dispatch states that it is not probable that any decided emancipation scheme will be successful as even if it was passed by Congress it would be vetoed by the President.

It is probable that many European manufactures which can be supplied at home will be charged with high duties.

The Herald's dispatch says that Bigelow Lawrence of Boston has succeeded in prevailing on the Government to send a war vessel to protect American commerce in the Mediterranean.

## FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 11.

The 19th Massachusetts regiment has been sent to Muddy Branch to picket the Potomac in the place of Gen. Bank's Division. Rigorous measures have necessarily been adopted by the commanders of the regiments to prevent the introduction of bad whiskey into the camps.

The ladies of Frederick have formed an association comprising nearly all of the fair sex in the place and are untiring and devoted in their efforts for the comfort and alleviation of the sick soldiers.

Yesterday afternoon heavy and rapid cannonading was heard in the direction of Conrad's ferry, but nothing is known yet as to the cause. The weather is mild.

Noon Dec. 11.

No intelligence has yet reached headquarters as to the cause of the firing near Conrad's Ferry. It is reported that the firing was kept up irregularly all day.

## FROM FORT PICKENS.

## A TWO DAYS FIGHT.

## FORT BARRANCAS AT OUR MERCY

New York, Dec. 12.

A letter from Key West of the 5th instant, states that their Pensacola dates are of the 26th ult. It appeared that the rebel steamers have been plying between the Navy Yard and town, constantly carrying guns, munitions, &c. Col. Brown notified Bragg that he should fire on them, to which Bragg replied, "fire away." On the morning of the 22d, two steamers again escaped. Col. Brown disabled one, the other escaped. A general cannonading then took place between Fort Pickens and Fort Barrancas, the Niagara and Richmond opening on Fort McRae and several water batteries, the engagement lasting nearly two whole days. Fort McRae was silenced, also the water batteries in reach of the Richmond's guns. No person was injured aboard the Niagara. James Cook was the person killed on the Richmond. Both vessels were slightly damaged in the upper work. Fort Pickens had not even a sand bag displaced by the Fort Barrancas fire. On the 24th, while removing a fuse from a shell, it exploded, killing five men, and wounding many others.

Col. Brown says he has Fort Barrancas completely at his mercy and is awaiting reinforcements to hold the Forts when he shall take them.

Another letter states that one of Wilson's Zouaves was killed and another wounded on the 22d. About 2500 guns were fired in the two days.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, Warrington was set on fire by our guns, and that place and nearly all the Navy Yard destroyed. The steamer Times was disabled at the first shot. The rebel fire slackened on the second day. Two companies of Wilson's Zouaves have charge of the batteries near the fort, and the remainder of the regiment are in trenches to repel a midnight attack.

The heaviest rebel guns are near the light-house, and their best mortars on both sides of the hospitals. The Water battery below Fort McRae is a bad customer. The ranges of our artillery are splendid.

A letter dated the 24th, states Col. Brown prohibited firing unless the rebels first opened, it being the Sabbath. One of our guns burst yesterday. The rebels have evidently suffered much.

New York, Dec. 12.

Latest intelligence per the Hausa, by telegraph from Liverpool, the 27th:

Evening. The most intense excitement exists here to-day, under the intelligence of the action of the Federal steamer San Jacinto, in taking the Southern Commissioners, Messrs Mason and Slidell, from the British mail steamer Trent.

An indignation meeting was promptly held, and resolutions were carried by acclamation, denouncing the insult and calling on the British Government to maintain the dignity of the flag. Some prominent merchants spoke against precipitate action, and said the matter had better be left with the Government.

The feeling of indignation, however, was very general. Consols declined in London 12 per cent, and Illinois Central shares 2 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Advices from New Mexico state that the strong force sent against the Texans in Mesilla Valley have driven the rebels far back into Texas.

## C. W. STORRS,

Having leased, enlarged, and fitted up

## THE OLD POST OFFICE,

now offers his services to the Public as an

## AUCTION AND COMMISSION DEALER.

I will receive property on consignment, and sell at Private Sale or at Auction, at the pleasure of the Consignee. Commissions reasonable.

## SALES AT AUCTION SATURDAYS.

I will also attend to sales as an Auctioneer, at such places as may be desired on any day in the week, (Saturdays excepted.)

C. W. STORRS.

Montpelier, December 9, 1861. m&amp;lm

## NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the Subscriber, either by note or account are hereby notified that the same must be paid on or before the 1st day of February, 1862. All delinquents will find and settle their accounts with a Attorney. BRAMAN & TILDEN. Montpelier, Dec. 10, 1861. d&lmJan1

## NOTICE

Of hearing upon Military Claims against the State of Vermont.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Vermont, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to appoint Commissioners to adjust and settle certain claims and accounts for expenditures for Military purposes," approved November 20, A. D. 1861, will meet at the Court House in Burlington, in Chittenden County, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1861, for the purpose of hearing and determining all claims against this State, accruing prior to November 20, A. D. 1861, for the costs, charges, and expenses of enrolling, enlisting, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, transporting, and paying troops raised under the authority of this State, or the Governor thereof, to be employed in adding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

All persons having claims of the description aforesaid, against this State are allowed two months from the date of the first publication of this notice, within which to present their said claims for allowance, and the undersigned will hear all such claims at the place above named, in the order in which they are presented, from the day above named, until the expiration of said two months. All claims not so presented, will be barred. In order to facilitate the performance of the duties of the Commission, it is earnestly desired by the undersigned, that all such claims be presented on the day of meeting above named, and claimants will thereby receive their pay much sooner than otherwise.

It is ordered that this notice be published three weeks successively in the Caledonian, published at St. Johnsbury, the Vermont Phoenix, published at Brattleboro', the Rutland Herald, published at Rutland, the Burlington Times, published at Burlington, the Green Mountain Freeman, published at Montpelier, the Middlebury Register, published at Middlebury, the St. Albans Messenger, published at St. Albans, and the Vermont Standard, published at Woodstock.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, } Com.  
E. E. WOODBRIDGE, }  
GEO. A. MERRILL, } missioners.  
Dated this 29th day of November, A. D. 1861. dec29

## INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Office, 36 Bromfield St., Boston.

REV. N. DAY, Pres't. REV. P. MASON, Vice Pres't.

R. GREENE, M. D., Superintending Physician.

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Many diseases, such as Scrofula, Humors of the Blood, Discharges of the Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Heart Complaint, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and a great variety of ordinary Diseases are successfully treated by Medicine which may be sent to any part of the country with full directions.

Persons having Cancers, or those afflicted with complicated diseases, should immediately avail themselves of Dr. Greene's personal attention.

Consultation at the office or by mail, free of charge.

Dr. Greene will be at the office from 8 A. M., to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. The office will be open, and competent persons in attendance, from 7 to 12 A. M., to 6 P. M.

All communications should be directed to R. GREENE, M. D., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

NOTE. Persons wishing to investigate this method of practice, or its superior success, will be furnished with a pamphlet descriptive of treatment by addressing R. Greene, M. D., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

## EMPLOYMENT.

The Franklin Sewing Machine Co., want AGENTS, at a salary of \$40 a month and expenses, in every town and county in the loyal States. Circulars sent free.

Address, HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass.

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## WATCHES, JEWELRY,

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## FISHING TACKLE,

## AND EVERY THING PERTAINING TO A FIRST CLASS JEWELRY

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Corner of Main and State Streets.

Montpelier, Vt., April 20, 1861. na

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BRONCHITIS. Its effect in this troublesome disease is very marked. It is necessary to persist in its use for a considerable length of time.

FEEMALE DEBILITY. To sustain and augment the vital forces; to make new, rich and pure blood; to build up the nervous system; to restore energy to the mind and body—nothing can be better adapted than this Preparation.

In Asthma, General Debility, Emaciation, Coughs, it is a reliable remedy. Nine-tenths of the cures where it is supposed to fail, simply arise from the remedy being abandoned before its beneficial effect became obvious. Be careful and get the genuine, manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 160 Court St., Boston.

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## PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.

At Prices Suited to the Times!

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## GREAT BARGAINS

## Fall and Winter Clothing.

We are now prepared to exhibit our Stock of Men's and Boy's ready-made Fall and Winter Clothing, which for elegance of style, variety and excellence of fabric, and faithfulness of manufacture has never been surpassed by any stock heretofore offered in this market. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, with the assurance that they will find the right article upon the best terms.

Also, an extensive assortment of

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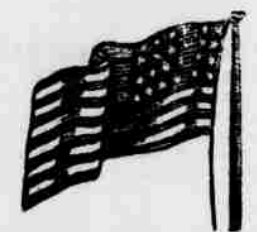
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## EIGHTH REGIMENT!

## STAND BY THE FLAG.

20 DOLLARS per month to each Volunteer! \$100 in money at the close of the War! PAY and BOARD to commence at the time of Enlistment. A company is now being recruited at Worcester Corner, to be attached to the famous "BUTLER BRIGADE." The company and Regiment need soon to be filled, as they are wanted on the field. Able-bodied, steady, noble men wanted. EDWARD HALL, Recruiting Officer. Worcester, Nov. 20, 1861.

## SPUNKY LAMOILE.

## STILL AT THE HEAD!

COL. SAMUEL MORGAN having been authorized by the Governor to enlist a Company of 101 ABLE-BODIED MEN to head the

Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers! now is the time for the young men of Vermont to respond to their Country's call, and in a position to be desired most of all.

Pay \$20 per month. \$100 bounty at the close of the term of service. Time of enlistment three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay to commence at the date of enlistment. Recruiting offices will be opened immediately at

Cambridge, Morrisstown and Steeple.

Headquarters at Johnson.

Immediately on enlisting this company will be put on drill, under the instruction of Lieut. Sheldon, of 5 years experience in the regular army.

Lamoile has done nobly; but let the work still go on. And not until the last traces of rebellion have been erased, let us think of anything but war—"War to the Knife, and the Knife to the Hilt!"

Johnson, Nov. 25d, 1861.

## Co-partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing between E. W. Howe and J. Sawyer, both of Northfield, under the name and style of Howe & Sawyer, is this day dissolved. Northfield, Dec. 7, 1861. d&w E. W. HOWE.

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## AND STATIONERY!

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GEO. W. WILDER'S.

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MR. ALLEN would respectfully inform the citizens of Montpelier that his

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will have the honor of appearing at the above named Hall during the coming week, in a series of those classic and intelligent